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professional career and from wide reading; every page bristles with suggestion, and the practical warnings are too authoritative to be ignored.

C. R. HENDERSON

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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*Christian Unity at Work.* The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 1912. Edited by CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, Secretary, 1913. Pp. 291.

The Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches has brought together in a volume the speeches, reports, and discussions of the conference held in Chicago in 1912. It is the best available presentation of the aims and opinions of this powerful organization. The conclusions reached and the methods recommended are necessarily stated in very general terms and have only moderate interest for specialists. The ground covered is too wide for contributions of knowledge to any particular topic of the program; but the vista opened in the discussion of internationalism, race improvement, diplomacy, temperance, preservation of the home, and religious education is hopeful and inspiring.

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*Penal Philosophy.* By GABRIEL TARDE; translated by RAPELJE HOWELL. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1912.

Tarde requires no introduction or recommendation among students of sociology, but this publication of a translation of his great work on crime, under the auspices of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, offers a good occasion to call attention to some of the important discussions contributed by this book.

The philosophical controversy on "determinism" versus "free will" is clearly stated, but left where it was before. Tarde insists that his deterministic theory of responsibility is sound; that we can discover a strictly causal series in conduct while we hold the criminal responsible for his deed; but he also clings to the common-sense legal view of the criminal as a man to be blamed and detested. For the criminal is not a savage, not a sick man, not insane, not an epileptic, but just a criminal. The classifications of Lombroso are rejected; there is no "criminal type"; we discover the guilty by his record of conduct, not by his physiognomy and by craniometry. The most reliable distinction

among offenders is sociological rather than physiological; and all law-breakers are classified as urban or rural, with sub-groups of the violent and thieves.

One of the most profound suggestions in the whole book is the declaration that while science, art, religion, all tend to diminish crime, commercialism and material success tend to increase it. "There is one sentiment which, in becoming generalized, should it be developed in the mind without a sufficient counterweight, agrees with one of the principles dear to delinquents. This is what we might call the mercantile sentiment, the worship of gold and immediate enjoyment to the exclusion of everything else. . . . Industry increases the number of products, but where is the collective work which it engenders?" Under our present system this great judge declares business is "to make war on one's neighbor." In an age which is agnostic about all except the value of wealth this note of warning is not likely to be much heeded; but it will be heard when the "noise and shouting dies."

If Tarde, the lawyer, were heeded, some of our law students would study criminals by serving as assistants or teachers in prisons. Study of criminal law would then be something nearer life than looking at dried specimens in the leaves of penal codes.

The argument about capital punishment is a fine and subtle example of walking on a tight rope; the weight of argument on the whole seems to be contrary to the conclusion which apparently is to retain the death penalty, but on impossible conditions.

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*Industrial Warfare. The Aims and Claims of Capital and Labour.*

By CHARLES WATNEY and JAMES A. LITTLE. London: John Murray, 1912. Pp. x+353. 6s net.

A very useful compendium on labor legislation and conditions in Great Britain during the past few years. Very sketchy in places and sometimes not clear, it nevertheless in twenty-five chapters and fifteen appendices gives the essential facts regarding the "Issues and Personalities" of nearly every phase of the labor movement. Eleven chapters are devoted to special industries or classes of workers, as "Cotton and Weaving Trades," "General Labourers," "Women Workers," and others to "Labour Organization," "Syndicalism," "Minimum Wage," "Remedies," "Profit Sharing." The book is purely descriptive and matter-of-fact throughout, a detached position being successfully main-